

**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
**WILL BE SOLD**

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

**Just Received,**

**AND FOR SALE BY**

**CHARLES I. CATLETT,**

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and-Tenariffe Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine T'wine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

**MILITARY LANDS.**

**FOR SALE,**

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity.

**A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,**

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military

services during the revolutionary war. This

land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to

be amongst the best in the state. It will be

sold at a great bargain. Apply to

**John Longden.**

May 13.

**Intending to remove to**

the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease

of 3 years of *Sebastian Spring Tavern*, with

15 acres thereto belonging. Any person in-

clined to purchase will meet with a bargain,

and may be supplied with a number of arti-

cles suitable to Tavern keeping.

**A. LINDO.**

January 23.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the

western country, will sell the FARM on

which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles

from Alexandria, 9 from George Town fer-

ry, and about the same from the Potomac

bridge crossing to the city of Washington—

in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, con-

taining about 470 acres, on which is a conve-

nient dwelling house, large enough for a gen-

teel family, together with all the outhouses

suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of

apple trees of selected fruit, together with

different other fruit trees, a proportion of im-

proved meadow for the scythe, and a large

portion more may easily be made. Any per-

son inclined to purchase may know the terms

by application to Mr. JOHN DULAN, adjoining

the said farm, or the subscriber on the pre-

misses.

**E. Dulin.**

June 2.

**ROBERT GRAY,**

**BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,**

Has lately received for sale the following ar-

ticles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the com-

mmercial relations of the United States with

England.

Zollikoffer's Sermons on Education.

Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames' works.

Mrs. Chapone's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be

comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to sub-

scribers 2 dolls. 50 cts. in boards.

Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and

Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols.

octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols.

octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush; 4 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.

Murphy's Lucian.

Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 5th.

Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina,

2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray

for the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on

the Epistles, and a new American Dispensa-

tory, all now publishing by subscription in

Boston.

**Landing, and for Sale**

From schooner *Elizabeth*, Capt. Newcomb,

2000 bush Liverpool Ground Allum Salt.

7 hds. and 10 barrels Boston Rum,

3 boxes Imperial Tea.

**John G. Ladd.**

March 13.

**FOR RENT,**

A neat two story brick dwelling house and

lot on Duke-street, between Fairfax and Wa-

ter-streets.

**John G. Ladd.**

March 13.

**FOR SALE,**

Forty nine barrels of best HAVANNA

COFFEE.

**JAMES SANDERSON.**

March 6.

**JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,**

**OFFERS FOR SALE,**

3,000 bushels Coarse Salt,

1500 do. Ground Allum, do.

500 do. Blown do.

30 barrels New England Rum,

20 do. Whiskey,

150 do. New England Cider,

2,000 lbs. New England Cheese,

March 19

**TO RENT.**

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. S. Nickolls, for 200 dollars a year, payable half yearly, and give possession on the 1st of May.

He will rent the property commonly called Jones's Point, the marsh and adjacent hills, or any part of them; or he will sell any part of them, on a credit of one, two and three years—For his land on Fairfax and Franklin streets, he will take one third of the assessed value. He offers for sale a valuable CRIST MILL on Goose Creek, in the county of Loudoun, (Va.) within half a mile of the old turnpike road leading to Alexandria, and about 400 acres of Land adjoining the Mill, great part of which is well covered with timber.

**S. COOKE.**

Leesburgh, Loudoun County,

March 1.

**WM. HARPER, Jr.**

**APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST.**

HAS just received, and offers for sale at

his wholesale and retail Drug Store

on Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. Bryan

Hampson's and next door to Mr. Lloyd's

a general assortment of Medicines, Patent

Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c. among

which are as follows:

Powdered Julap, Prepared Calomel, Re-

fined G. Camphor, Spanish Flies, Aqua For-

tis. Oil of Vitriol, Gum Opium, Colombo

Root, Ditto in Powder, Sugar of Lead, Sin-

na Leaves, Manna Flake, Ditto in sorts,

Rhubarb Root, Ditto in Powder, Curved

Needles, Pulkins, Teeth Forceps, Gum

Lancets, Spring Ditto, Thumb Ditto, Cath-

eter's Elastic, Ditto Silver, Windsor Sha-

ving Soap, Mixt Rose Ditto, Palm Ditto,

Jessamine Ditto, Cosmetic Wash Balls, &c.

&c. &c.

March 1.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living

near Fairfax Court House, on the fifth

inst a negro girl, named NANCY; about

18 years old, rather tall than otherwise, to-

lerable likely, dark complexion, thin visage,

full mouth, has no marks of the whip nor any

other visible marks about her; took with

her a new yarn frock, striped red and white;

several frocks of calico; a new green muslin

bonnet, and some other clothing. I will give

Ten Dollars reward for securing her in any

gaol so that I get her again, and all reasonable

charges if brought home. She has some con-

nections in Alexandria and Leesburgh, per-

haps she may make to one of those towns. I

forewarn all persons from assisting her off,

concealing or hiring of her.

**Coleman Lewis.**

March 13

**Union College Lottery:**

On the first day of April next, Tickets

will advance to Nine Dollars Fifty Cents.

Present price Nine Dollars.

For sale by

**Robert Gray.**

March 29.

**FOR SALE,**

At the stable of Mr. Thomas Richards,

**Twenty choice young Horses,**

SOME of them well calculated for the

saddle, and some for the carriage—they

will be kept here for a few days, and offered

at reasonable rates. Such as are disposed to

purchase, will be pleased to make early ap-

plication.

**John M'iver.**

March 27.

**A NEW NOVEL.**

Just Published, and for Sale by

**COTTON & STEWART,**

Price 1 Dollar,

**GLENCARN;**

**OR**

**THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH,**

**A NOVEL.**

By GEORGE WATTESTON, Esq.

OF WASHINGTON CITY,

A author of the *Lawyer and Child of Feeling*.

The celebrity of this author's "LAW-YER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" in-duced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLENCARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain, in-struct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract their attention.

Feb 6.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

Just received by JAMES KENNEDY,

sen. Bookseller, King street,

The Life of Thomas Paine, by James

Cheetham.

Walsh's Letters on the Genius and Dis-

position of the French government.

Tales of Fashionable Life, by Miss Edge-

worth.

The Parent's Assistant, or Tales for Chil-

dren, by ditto.

Don Sebastian, or the house of Breganz

an historical Romance, by Miss Porter.

Widam Tell, or Switzerland delivered,

an historical tale, by the celebrated Florian.

The life of Petrarch, by Mrs. Dobson.

The Yankee in London.

The works of Mrs. Chapene.

Cowper's poems and task, a beautiful mi-

niature edition, elegant.

Scots Marmion, do. do.

Junius's Letters, do. do.

Mrs. Bryan's conversations on chymistry.

Berthollet's researches into the laws of

chymical affinity.

The London dissector, or system of dis-

section practised in the hospitals and lecture

rooms of the metropolis.

March 22.

**FRESH SEEDS.**

**NICHOLAS HINGSTON,**

Fairfax, near Prince-street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

customers, that he hath on hand a ge-

neral assortment of *Fresh Seeds*, consisting

of ten sorts of Garden Peas; a variety of the

best early Beans; early and late Cabbage;

Carrots; Beets; Parsnip; Radish in sorts;

early and long green Cucumber; white and

red Onion; Lett'ce; Chervil; Sorrel;

Mustard; Cresses; Spinage; Salsify;

Parsley; Celery; Endive; Peppers; Kale;

Turnip; Simbling; Pumpkin; Water Me-

lon; Cantalup; Gourd; Lamb-Quarter;

Fennel; Coriander; Caraway; Anise;

Canary Seed; Rape; Maw; Hemp; Flax.

GRASSES.

Red-Clover; Timothy; Lucern; Bur-

net; Orchard Grass; Peruvian or Meadow

Oat.

In addition to his assortment of Grass,

China and Queen's Ware, he is opening

plain and cut Jelly Glasses; plain and cut

Tumblers and Wines; a few sets of elegant

Chimney Ornaments; Decanters; Glass

Pitchers, and a number of other small arti-

cles.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of the best quality

Stone Ware; Flower Pots; Garden Tools,

&c. &c.



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
**COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

**Congress of the United States.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

**DEBATE.**

On the reduction of the army and Navy.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. RANDOLPH said he had no idea of provoking the discussion which had commenced. He was willing to submit his proposition to the same committee as had under consideration the gentleman's proposition for laying additional duties, and let gentlemen take their choice. The great difficulty which he felt in speaking in this Hall had caused Mr. Randolph to omit one remark, and that was—that if Congress did mean to lay additional duties, it would be necessary to keep them on not only this year, but many years. Mr. R. said he had not expected that the gentleman who is at the head of the committee of finance in this house, such an opinion on the subject of direct taxation as was to be gathered from his observations. What would be the effect of laying additional duties for one or two years? The effect would be that the articles on which the duty was laid would not be imported, because they would have to compete in the market with those articles already imported free of additional duty and moreover would have to contend against the well grounded expectation that in a short time the duty would be taken off. So that instead of getting revenue you diminish it by laying additional duties, because the very articles which are to produce revenue will cease to be imported. There is no clearer question in finance or even in arithmetic than this.

His colleague had said, Mr. R. observed, that the revenue having diminished, heavier duties must be imposed on certain articles. Why? Because, forsooth, the articles are imported under a disadvantage, owing to the increase of our domestic manufactures. If so, in order to get revenue higher duties were to be laid on imported articles, not able to contend in our markets under only the present duties, this was altogether a new plan to him; it must be of the new school of finance; it was altogether incomprehensible. With respect to the principle that those who incur debts ought to pay them, Mr. R. said he agreed with his colleague; and although he was not one of those who incurred the debt, he was one of those who were willing to pay it. They would unquestionably by this system of additional duties destroy what revenue was left, from duties on imports and tonnage. He said he rather suspected his colleague had fallen into a small mistake; and that when he spoke of *ad valorem* duties on goods imported, he ought to have said on *articles undutied*: for under the present regime they did not amount to precisely the same thing; and Mr. R. said if we got back, which he did not know to be practicable, to the old system, we should find an increase of revenue, notwithstanding the rivalry of our own manufactures.

One word more, said Mr. R. and I have done, at least for to-day. Among the objects which induced me to submit the motion now before the house, or at least one which in any mind ought to weigh in its favor, is this: that this planting our soldiers like so much rice in a swamp, which my colleague wishes to see brought to light, and in which wish I concur, has had one effect—it has given the *coup de grace* to the recruiting service, which never was a very flourishing branch of our home manufacture of a standing army. If it be true, as alleged, that dead men tell no tales, it must be also true that they can draw no rations. But I can demonstrate, however true in common sense, that it is not true in the treasury—for there never has been an instance of one dollar refunded in the army or navy for persons not in place, although the estimate is always made up on the supposition that the complement of men is complete and full.

My colleague is mistaken, etc. I have not represented every measure for five years past. I had the honor of proposing some measures—that of arming the militia for instance, which was adopted with what grace I cannot say. I had the honor of proposing others which were subsequently adopted when taken up by other gentlemen. I might mention the contract bill, the alteration of the rules and articles of war—I might go further, but I am not disposed further to trouble the house or exhaust myself.

Mr. SMITH said he was surprised that the gentleman from Virginia had expected an immediate decision of the motion. He could not expect that it should be immediately decided. He did not regret that it had been brought forward, and he did not say what his opinion would be when they came to decide on it; but to do it at present, he said, would be certainly premature. The observations made with respect to the finances, the state of the army, and all that, he considered out of the question at present. The subject of the state of the army besides was committed to a committee. All these subjects he said he was willing to meet at a proper time, but he was not going to decide on a motion of such importance as that before the house without due consideration.

Mr. MASON said that both the gentlemen from Virginia seemed to have given him a left handed touch. In reply to one (Mr. Randolph) he would observe that he would never allow that the embargo was not a wise measure, and he was willing to discuss it over and over again at any time. The other gentleman (Mr. Epes) had spoken of the army. Mr. M. said he did vote for the increase of the army and in a similar situation would do the same again. He had believed that the attack on the Chesapeake was as much war as the attack on Copenhagen. This had been his impression and this he had stated at the time he had voted for an army. He had believed at the time that G. Britain meant to follow up her blows, and he was prepared to meet her. But, since that, an embargo had been laid and then subjugated by non-intercourse. If the sin of embargo was on his head, he said he should die with it. He was willing that this resolution should be committed. News might come from Europe which would make it necessary to raise men. If so, said he, let us do it when it comes; let us do what is right under existing circumstances. As to the army, I never had a doubt of the right of this house to enquire into the state of it. It belongs to the nation and not to the executive.

Mr. RANDOLPH wished to state that he had given his friend from North Carolina too many honest right-handed touches, ever to give him a left-handed one.

Mr. EPES said he had no intention to give the gentleman a wipe—for it would have been at the same time to cast a reflection on himself. It will be recollected, said he, that when I voted for the army I took the ground that the embargo must at some time be raised, and when it was that there must be war—and I declare that if I had foreseen that the establishment would be kept up year after year, and that those who raised the troops had not energy to use them. I never have been for raising standing troops in time of peace, and I fear not that it will be believed that I am in favor of either a standing army or navy in time of peace. Our defence depends on the people, but a portion of troops were necessary for garrison duty in which the militia cannot be employed—and when the additional troops were raised they were considered sufficient for that object, and it was so stated at the time. I voted for them for war and not for peace; and whenever it is decided by the representatives of the nation that they will submit to the decrees of Great Britain and France, whenever they repeal the non-intercourse, which, whether feeble or strong, is the only measure between us and submission, I for one will go hand in hand with those who will reduce the army and navy, and give to the people all the advantages which will result from what I shall deem a surrender of their rights.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's motion to refer his resolution to the same committee of the whole to whom was committed the bill for laying additional duties, and carried.

From the Freeman's Journal.

**CALAMITIES OF WAR.**

THE subsequent extract presents an affecting picture of the calamities of war, and should be read by all those who are apt to treat such horrors with levity. Truly on this subject may it be said,

"He jeers at wars, who never felt a wound."

Soon after the arrival of Bennington at Konigsberg, (in 1806,) I received a letter from a friend there, of which I send you an extract, to give you, who know nothing of the horrors of war, some little idea of the miseries attending these dreadful scenes.

As soon as the roads were safe, my curiosity prompted me to visit the memorable scene of action at Eylau. Most terrible, indeed, had the iron hand of war stamped its baneful traces upon these unfortunate districts. Here the peaceful peasant who reads no newspaper, nor knows even the name of Bonaparte, is scared from his quiet abode. Both friend and foe seem to have united to make him feel to its full extent, his woe! The Russians, who are encamped to the extent of five or six miles round Konigsberg, to make them fires in this cold weather, unroofed and broke up the huts of all the neighboring villages. Every kind of provision was swept away; and what made its loss more mortifying was that five times as much was wasted as was made proper use of. This naturally engaged all the peasants against the Russians, not considering that these poor soldiers themselves were half dying with hunger. Nor were those peasants near the French quarters more fortunate; for they also, without considering the wretched situation of those miserable people, took whatever they could find; and in passing Jessau, the rector of which place had fled to Konigsberg, they employed his whole pious library to boil their kettles. The rector's sister confined by the rheumatism, could not escape. She lay in a little garret. Some oatmeal mixed with melted snow was before her, and this, for eight days had been her only sustenance. We gave her a small portion of our travelling stock, and joy and gratitude beamed through her tears. The nearer we came to Eylau, the fewer marks of devastation we found; and though there was no provision to be had anywhere, yet we saw at least human faces; for the other villages we passed through were all deserted; nor had the houses here been so much damaged, which gave us some relief, after the various scenes of misery we had passed through. In the totally desolated village of Kleinsaugarten, we once more found the terrific picture of war; but misery, indigence and distress, I first saw in extreme at Eylau itself. Parents were there already so far reduced as to be forced to bury their literally starved babes in their gardens. Bread, meat, wine, brandy, salt, or tobacco, were no where to be found. Poor, emaciated, hollow-eyed spectres, were crawling about the streets covered with rags like the most pitiable beggars. To inter their dead bodies, was scarcely possible; and even my essence of vinegar was not sufficient to defend me in their church. I never should have believed, without seeing it myself, that human nature could have borne such an excessive degree of misery. The place had cruelly been given up to plunder. In short, every thing was ruin, destroying and laid waste. Not a door nor a window nor a cupboard was remaining. This is indeed the least extraordinary, when we consider that the town had been twice in the possession both of the French and Russians, and thus twice were the streets streaming with blood. The combatants even followed each other into the very houses. From the highest to the lowest of the inhabitants, they were all robbed of every thing they possessed, and simple water with a scanty pittance of mouldy bread, was all they had to keep life together. Many died through fear, many from ill treatment, and many were yet sick from the painful recollection of the past.

Overpowered by such dreadful scenes of calamity, I deemed it even a relief to go and contemplate the horrors of the field. Howsoever mangled there I found many of my fellow creatures, yet these lifeless bodies had at least surmounted their sufferings; but the unfortunate inhabitants of Eylau were yet languishing on towards the more excruciating death of hunger. This would certainly have been their dismal lot, as the whole surrounding district was equally bereft of every means of sustenance had they not soon received from Konigsberg the most desirable relief and refreshment, besides clothing, linen, and every necessary article to repair and make their dwellings tolerably comfortable. Had I first visited the field of battle, this hideous unusual sight, which I hope never to see again, would have undoubtedly shocked me more than it now did; for after having my mind so deeply harrowed up with the late dreadful scenes, I must repeat that the sight of the field, frightful as it was, with from 12 to 15,000 slaughtered victims strewn before me, was yet a relief. My foot slipped, and in sinking, my hand caught a ghastly human face! Here were fragments of drums, coats, horses, saddles, cloaks, hats, harness, broken muskets, pis-

tole, and other arms, all in confusion, scattered about. Russians, French and Prussians, here all lay together. It was in truth a woe! sight."

**Alexandria Daily Gazette.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

WHOEVER that has read, among many others of a similar nature, the answer of General Armstrong, to a letter sent him from Captain William Edwards, late of the big Juno, of Norfolk, (published in last Saturday's Gazette) and has not felt his blood boil within him; must be of that cool, philosophic temperature, to which we confess we could never attain. Hear the language of the minister of an independent nation, and judge if it be not rather that of one who is awed into cowardice, by the ostentatious display of the glory of Napoleon. Send to me, (says he to the captain) a memoir, stating your long confinement, AND OFFERING TO PAY THE FINE imposed upon you, on condition of your immediate liberation; this memoir I will send to the minister of foreign affairs, AND ENDEAVOR TO ENGAGE HIM to lay it before his majesty. What a champion is this, in his country's cause! What has ever been his duty to claim as a right, we find him begging as a favor! "Endeavor to engage him"—that is, with all the generalship I am master of; I will take him in a precipitous mood, and then humbly, like queen Esther, prefer my suit for my countrymen. Great good has often come by venturing in an exigency: Who knows but his heart may be moved to undertake this for me? Aye, and who knows (take courage captain!) who knows but his august majesty may deign to lend an ear to your supplications; especially when he sees your long "confinement," and that, in addition to all your sufferings, you are ready to "pay the fine," if he will but condescend in the plenitude of his mercy, to let you breathe again your native air!

We must conjure every honest man, whether federalist, democrat, or quid, to answer us upon the sacred declaration of independence, if this stile is compatible with the dignity of the representative of a free, independent and powerful people; particularly, when replying to the imperative call of one of his fellow citizens, who had been wrongfully and villainously doomed to wear out more than one whole year, in a loathsome prison! Reverse the case, and we warrant we should hear at least the voice of independence, and no doubt a quantum sufficient of arrogance, by way of excuse. Turn the prison door upon one of Bonaparte's *Bagatelles*, and though the cause of imprisonment be ever so good, the language of *Monsieur Turreau* would hardly be—I will endeavor to engage the secretary to lay it before the president: No, no! *Whisk-crandum* would, before one hour, tell this president face to face, that the subject must not only forthwith be liberated, but that it was expected a similar act would not be allowed to occur again. Alter the case once more, and we blush for the depravity of human nature. France has hundreds of our native citizens at this moment in her prisons; and what is the practical language of this country? It is *Napoleon*, let him do what seemeth him good—but let it be ascertained that ONE native American is in a British prison—and this country, from one end to the other, would be in a foam! Proclamations, town-meetings and resolutions, would be let loose, in all their terrors!

This Armstrong man, however, in our opinion, is more entitled to commiseration than severity. The greatness of Bonaparte's power; the unrivalled magnificence of his court and equipage; the sublimity of his appearance and address; and the intrigues and insinuating manner of his ministers, have contributed largely to intoxicate the poor man; inasmuch that he finds it impracticable now, to act the independent statesman; he cannot requite their unwearied civilities, by perpetually recurring to the ungrateful theme of French aggressions. All his communications, therefore bear evident marks of evasion, timidity, and fearfulness of of-

Latest from the ship Un- from Lisbon of February of the Miro- having verb- A few of two courier announcing pass of the tious of the only, but the timate resis- Spaniards w- arrived bring the French b- ragona, were my under th- defeated wit- were obliged gain. When ville, Madaj- wed. No p- transpired at There was al- the south of and Davoust- to lord Coll- Toulon and capt. P. sail- press from E- kept secret, brought a con- France, and the subject, bud arrived the 79th H- 94th regimen- ry, and caval- ments in Por- 25,000 men. was expected tion. There- tion to defend army under wards of 50,000 22,000 men."

Congress HOUSE OF WE

[Taken for The messag- yesterday was ed. Mr. Sawye- mander of the Mr. Husty time of holdi- district of I- committee of Mr. Pihlin was referred tion of Willin- ing a first me- reported that vision by law- cause the lang- longton to be c- observatory, viding the nec- the astronom- to be painted. Mr. Fandly vations offered. Resolved, I was referred a president as a- lishment, he the expediency of the U. S. to each and gon- as he may jud- employed in it. The words I by Mr. Mason was passed. On motion a bill relative to slaves and so



...In one, he declares his conviction that any further attempts to obtain justice, would probably incur displeasure, and draw down vengeance upon his head;—in another, that he will "endeavor to engage," such an one, to approach his majesty in their behalf; in a third, he evades his duty, by attempting to invalidate the applicants' claim to his interference!

How irresistible, at this time, would be an honest, staunch republicanism, at that court; who would soon brook the appellation of a liar than a parasite; and whom no display of potency, could daunt, or civility seduce, to concede one title of his country's rights; and on whose forehead, no trace of MENE TEKEL would be found!

**NEW YORK, March 26.**  
**Latest from Portugal.**—Captain Pigot of the ship Union, arrived here on Saturday from Lisbon, which port he left on the 4th of February, and has furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following verbal intelligence:

"A few days before Captain Pigot sailed two couriers had arrived from Spain, announcing the French having forced the pass of the Sierra Morena. Two divisions of the French passed with muskets only, but the latter divisions met with obstinate resistance. It was supposed the Spaniards were bribed. Another courier arrived bringing the important news, that the French having advanced as far as Tarragona, were attacked by the Spanish army under the duke de Albuquerque and defeated with the loss of 6000 men, and were obliged to retreat through the pass again. When the courier left Cadiz, Seville, Badajoz, and Cadiz, were illuminated. No particulars of the action had transpired at Lisbon when Capt. P. sailed. There was also a report of the revolution in the south of France, headed by Massena and Davoust; that they had sent deputies to Lord Collingwood, offering to give up Toulon and Marseilles. The night before Capt. P. sailed, a brig of war arrived express from England, but every thing was kept secret. There was a report that she brought a confirmation of the revolution in France, and Bonaparte's proclamation on the subject. Maj. gens. Stuart & Picton had arrived from England, together with the 79th Highland regiment, and the 94th regiment Scotch brigade, some artillery and cavalry and recruits for the regiments in Portugal, composing in all about 25,000 men. At was said Lord Wellington was expected at Lisbon to hold a convention. There appeared to be every disposition to defend Portugal. The Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford were upwards of 50,000 strong, the British about 22,000 men."

## Congress of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**WEDNESDAY, March 28.**  
[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

The message of the president received yesterday was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sawyer had leave of absence the remainder of the session.

Mr. Husty reported a bill for altering the time of holding the district courts, in the district of New Jersey. Referred to a committee of the whole on Saturday next.

Mr. Pitkin from the committee to whom was referred the memorial and representation of William Lambert, relative to fixing a first meridian for the United States, reported that it is expedient to make provision by law, authorizing the president to cause the longitude of the city of Washington to be correctly ascertained from the observatory of Greenwich, and for providing the necessary instruments to make the astronomical observations. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vanduyke after some prefatory observations offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the president as relates to the naval establishment, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the president of the U. S. to sell such of the [armed vessels and] gun boats belonging to the U. S. as he may judge unfit or unnecessary to be employed in the public service.

The words between brackets were moved by Mr. Macon. The resolution as amended was passed.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the engrossed bill relative to disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the U. S. was re-

committed to a committee of the whole for this day.

The unfinished business of yesterday—Macon's bill—was resumed.

Mr. Nelson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Wednesday—on account of order he modified his motion to postpone until Saturday. The question was taken by ayes and noes and lost—Ayes 57—Noes 66.

Mr. Macon's motion to adhere to their disagreement under consideration.

Mr. Fish concluded his observations commenced yesterday in favor of the motion.

Mr. Holland followed on the same side.

Mr. Garland delivered his sentiments against the motion and in favor of passing the bill as amended.

Mr. Love, after speaking some time in favor of an adherence, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Friday next.

Mr. Mumford rose to speak in favor of the motion and of adhering—he was called to order—Mr. Love withdrew his motion, and Mr. Mumford proceeded with and finished his observations. A motion was then made to adjourn—the question was taken by ayes and noes and negatived—Ayes 60—Noes 62.

Mr. Emmitt then rose and spoke at length against adhering and in favor of the bill as amended by the senate.

Adjourned.

## AN ACT, Fixing the Salaries of certain officers of the Corporation for the present year.

**SECT. 1.** **B**e it enacted by the Common Council of Alexandria in Council assembled: That the Mayor be allowed for his services for the present year, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be computed from the first day of his appointment to office, and that it shall be his duty to ask and demand for every attestation under the seal of his office, the sum of one dollar, (except when such attestation shall be for the use of the common council of Alexandria,) which shall be considered as an addition to his salary.

**Sec. 2.** **And be it further enacted,** That the following persons shall have and receive as a compensation for their respective services for the present year, the following sums, to wit:

The Superintendent of Police and Street Commissioner, the sum of four hundred dollars.

The Clerk of the Market, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The Clerk of the Council and Auditor, three hundred dollars.

The Superintendent of the Watch, three hundred dollars.

The Keeper of the Powder House, one hundred dollars.

Each Watchman, the sum of two hundred dollars.

And

The Physician to the Poor House, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Which several sums shall be paid quarterly out of any monies in the Treasurers hands for general purposes.

**Sec. 3.** **And be it further enacted,** That the Laws and Orders passed by the Common Council, shall be from time to time published in the newspaper printed in the Town of Alex. and that there be allowed and paid to the Editor of said paper, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, for the present year, as a full compensation for the said services—and also, as full compensation for all notices and advertisements of a public nature, and public accounts published by order of the Mayor or Common Council.

Passed in Council the 24th day of March, 1810.

**Edm. J. Lee, President**  
Of the Common Council of Alexandria.

**Wm. Herbert, Mayor.**

Attest,

**Adam Lynn, c. c.**

On fixing the clerk of the market's salary in the above bill, the yeas and nays were as follows:

**YEAS**—Messrs. Butcher, Deane, Hooe, Lawrason, McKnight, Nevitt, Newton, Rhoads, and the President, E. J. Lee.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Anderson, Sutton, Young and Cohagen.

## WILL BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

**T**HE property commonly called Jones's Point, either with or without the marsh and hills adjacent. The subscriber intending to remain in town but a few days requests those who may wish to rent the above mentioned property, to make immediate application.

**JOHN R. COOKE.**

March 28.

## Notice of an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of Fire.

**Section 7.** If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars. Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

**At a meeting of the Sun Fire Company, held in the Court House on the 26th of March, 1810, the following Officers were chosen, viz:**

**George Deneale, President.**  
**Cuthbert Powell, Vice-President.**  
**John Hooff, Treasurer.**  
**George Deneale, 1st**  
**John Tucker, 2d** } Commanders.  
**Adam Lynn, 3d**  
**Cuthbert Powell,**  
**Joseph Riddle,** } Sub. Directors.  
**John Hooff,**  
**Jacob Hoffman,**  
**Joseph Sandeville,** } Regulators.  
**Trueman Brashears,**  
**Thomas Lawrason,**  
**Jonah Thompson,** } Trustees.  
**Dennis Ramsay,**  
**James Kennedy,**  
**JOSEPH RIDDLE Clk.**

March 29.

## Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

**T**HE second number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for delivery to subscribers; at **Two Dollars, payable on delivery.**

On Monday next, the second of April, the subscription will be raised to **Two Dollars twenty-five Cents** each number agreeable to the conditions.

**James Kennedy, sen.**  
March 29.

## Public Sale.

**T**HIS DAY, at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

**Twenty four dozen cloath brushes; fifty dozen house brushes; eighteen dozen do. 7 and 8 paint brushes; ten dozen head brushes, shoe brushes, &c. Also tortoise shell and other combs; scissors; razors and buttons; plated ware; snuff boxes; beads and agates; fowling nets; cambric muslins, &c.**

**P. G. Marsteller.**  
March 29.

## JEWELRY.

**T**HE subscriber has just received and offers for sale at his store (corner of Fairfax and Prince streets) a small invoice of Jewelry, consisting of Ladies' Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c. of new and elegant patterns. Also, a general assortment of Silver Ware, as usual, all of which will be sold very cheap.

**John Gaither.**  
N. B. All kinds of Hair-Work executed in the neatest manner at the shortest notice.  
March 29. co2w

## Advertisement.

**B**y virtue of a deed of trust from John Potts and Elizabeth his wife to the subscriber, will be sold by public auction, on Saturday the 14th of April next, to the highest bidder, on the premises, sundry Lots or pieces of Ground, situate on Water, Union, and Cameron streets, in the town of Alexandria. A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, they giving their notes with approved undersers, and negotiable in the bank of Alexandria for the several instalments and a lien on the property as a further security.

**Ludwell Lee, Trustee.**  
March 29.

**ISAAC KELL,**  
Coppersmith, Plumber, and Tin-Plate Worker.

**H**AVING REMOVED from Water to Prince street, two doors above the corner of the late Col. Hooe, informs those who have hitherto favored him with their custom, and those who may be disposed to do so, that he will thankfully receive and endeavor to merit their favors.

Cash or exchange given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter or Lead.

**WANTED,**

**A BOY** of good morals as Apprentice to the above business.

March 29. 2aw

**Printing in all its branches, neatly executed at this office.**

## Public Sale.

On Saturday next at the public house at twelve o'clock I will offer the **LOT OF GROUND**, adjoining Purdie's Garden for sale, on the terms mentioned in my former advertisement.

**Colin Auld.**  
March 29.

## REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed to that place in Fairfax street, northernmost door, nearly opposite Mr. Thompson's large brick building; where persons having business with himself, or Mr. John Ramsay, will please call.

**Colin Auld.**  
March 29.

## Lease of Sebastian Spring Tavern FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

**W**ILL be sold on the premises on Thursday the 3th of April next, at 10 o'clock, precisely, the unexpired term of the above Tavern (including three summers) with 15 acres of Land, with or without improvements. Further particulars at time of sale.

At same time will be sold a quantity of Bar Room Furniture, consisting of tables, half gallon, quart, pint and half pint Tankards, common and Champagne wine glasses, quart, pint and half pint decanters, common and China bowls of large and small sizes, various of every description, patent kettles, and a variety of other articles, suitable for a kitchen. Also, a small stock of **Stoves**, one of them very handsome, a few Farming utensils, a Grindstone, a Mower and Cart and two fine Cows. Possession of the place will be given within 10 days from day of sale.

N. B. The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, containing 3 rooms on the lower floor, besides a family closet and bathroom; and two lodging rooms above, a good kitchen, stable, a large shed, a store house, a dairy, a bath house, fowl house, &c. &c.  
March 29.

## Bryan Hampson, & Co.

Have just received and offer for sale,

15 hds. first quality New Orleans sugar.  
20 bales Upland Georgia cotton.  
5 hds. Jamaica and Antigua rum.  
15 do. New England do.  
15 hds. first quality molasses.  
10 tierces rice.  
600 lbs. Bengal Indigo.  
400 do. Florentine do.  
15 bags heavy pepper.  
15 do. pimento.  
10 boxes best Albany chocolate.  
20 do. Bakers do.  
20 qr. casks Malaga wine.  
300 reams writing and wrapping paper.

**AND ON HAND,**

London particular Madeira  
do. do. Tenerife } **WINES**  
Sherry  
Sicily, Madeira & Port  
All of the first quality in pipes and quarter casks.

Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson } **TEAS**  
and  
Hyson Skin

20,000 lbs. green coffee in bags, and a general assortment of all kinds of groceries.  
Selected flour for family use.  
March 29.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just received for sale by James Kennedy,

sen. Bookseller, King Street:  
**THE Works of Oliver Goldsmith, M. D.** a new and elegant American edition, by Cooke and Thomas, in five volumes, with a fine head of the Author.

Travels through the Northern and Eastern States of the Union, in 1807 and 1808, containing a particular account of the constitution, laws, state of society and manners, literature, soil and produce, population, &c. of each; by William Augustus Kendall.

Travels and Adventures in Cuba and the Indian Territory, between the years 1760 and 1776, with a particular account of the Indians—by Alexander Henry, Esq.

Romance of the Pyrenees, a novel.  
Rosa, or American Genius and Education, a novel.

**ALSO,**  
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Mair's Introduction, and a general assortment of the Classic Authors.  
March 29.

## NOTICE.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Dunlap, an insolvent debtor, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward for examination.

**CHS. I. GATLEY, Trustee.**  
March 29.



